

BURLINGTON

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY, 15.

A good deal of excitement has been produced in Canada, and not a little here, growing out of a murder below Quebec. It appears that on the 31st ult. a Mr. Tasche, the seignior of Kamouraska, was killed by some unknown person, and on the 3d inst. his body was found buried in the snow near a fence, with a ball hole through his head. A subsequent account states, however, that there was two balls in the head, and that the skull was beaten in, as if with the butt of a pistol. The coroner returned a verdict of wilful murder. In reference to this affair, the Montreal Herald of Tuesday contains the following statement:

We understand that Madame Tasche has been apprehended and lodged in prison in this city, charged with having been necessary to the murder of her husband, the seignior of Kamouraska. It appears that she has been living at Sorel for some time, has maintained a gaily connection with Dr. Holmes of that place, and that they both had resolved to put a period to the existence of the man they had so deeply wronged. Some time ago she hired a servant girl to poison her husband, but as the attempt was inefficient, she attempted to procure the aid of another woman, who instantly made known her guilty intention, and on being upbraided for her conduct, she said it was but of little consequence, as the Doctor had done the business by that time. Dr. Holmes left Sorel in his own carriage, some days ago, gave out that he was going to Henryville, but proceeded instead to Kamouraska, a distance of two hundred miles, where he met his unfortunate victim, as detailed in an extract from a Quebec paper in another column, and perpetrated the foul murder. He has been arrested at St. John, but we have not heard of his having been brought to town. The woman who informed on Madame Tasche has been detained as a witness against her.

So much of the above statement speaks of the arrest of Dr. Holmes, is certainly not correct, as he is now in this place. He came here one week since, put up at one of our first hotels, and has made no concealment of the fact of his connexion with the unfortunate affair alluded to. It appears that he communicated to several persons on his arrival, that he had killed a person in a duel, and had therefore thought it prudent to leave the Province for the time being. He however totally denies the accusations of the Herald, and says he has documents which establish beyond controversy the nature of his connexion with the tragedy.

We understand him to say that he received a peremptory challenge from Tasche, and that he went to Kamouraska, under the impression that he could settle the matter; but finding that impossible, after the usual preliminaries, they met at the time and place agreed upon, accompanied by their seconds, and exchanged shots. Tasche fell. Holmes immediately left the ground, returned to Sorel, where he remained part of one day, and then came direct to this place, where he says he shall remain until the public are satisfied as to the facts—in the mean time asking a suspension of public opinion on the subject until he can procure for publication the necessary documents to exonerate himself.

We simply state these facts, as we gather them from Dr. H. himself, without expressing an opinion upon them. The circumstances, as detailed in the Quebec papers, are certainly very suspicious; and yet the subsequent conduct of the individual implicated seems to forbid the supposition that he considered himself amenable to any other than the laws of "honor," which, our readers are probably aware, prevail in Canada. If the facts are as he states them, we are content that he should settle the matter with his own conscience; but if the reverse, every honest hand should be raised against him. A short time will satisfy us.

P. S. Since the above was in type, Dr. Holmes has been arrested, at the instance of a police officer from Montreal, and is now in custody of the sheriff.

OPIMUM.

A singular instance of reususcitation from the effects of this drug occurred in this place last week. On Tuesday of last week, Parmenus Hinton, who was recently committed to jail in this town, on charge of purloining money from the Essex post office, it seems resolved to

"Shuffle off this mortal coil;
To sleep—perchance to dream."

For this purpose he had procured half an ounce of opium, and on Tuesday evening took a pill containing 120 grains! On Wednesday he was found in a state of utter insensibility, so far as the external senses were concerned, and presenting to the unlearned observer only the appearance of a man "gloriously drunk." In this situation he remained till Friday evening, a period of five full days. In the mean time our best physicians had been in constant attendance, and in vain exhausted the usual remedies. We believe it was conceded on all hands that he must die—On Friday afternoon, Doct. HEINEBERG—who, by the way, is a bold operator—was persuaded to make a last effort; and, obedient to his call, Lazarus came forth. We are not apprized of the particulars of the operation; nor is it material, as the case will probably be reported for the medical journals. We believe, however, that, by the warm bath, and the free use of the scarifier and cupping glass, he succeeded in drawing eighteen ounces of blood from

the region of the cerebellum, which gave almost instant relief. To the normal action of the bystanders, the patient suddenly opened his eyes, raised himself up, as it were from the grave, and called for water—a cup of cool water!

"Ah, in that sleep, what dreams may come!" If leisure permitted we might preach a sermon. But, "let him that heareth understand." Hinton is now in a fair way to recover, and, beyond all doubt, a more rational man. On being first interrogated as to what he had been about, he replied that he recollected taking a pill of opium last night. The intervening five days were entirely lost, except in the accumulation of a rather unusual appetite.

Without detracting at all from the high and well-earned reputation of the other gentlemen in attendance it is but just to say, that Dr. Heineberg is entitled especial credit for his skill and perseverance on this occasion—and in doing this, we but give utterance to the united opinions of all with whom we have conversed on the subject.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a young man named Pierre Lavigne, a Canadian living with Mr. Stanton, of Essex was killed instantaneously on Tuesday, 5th inst., whilst loading his sled with mill logs. He was alone at the time, and when found was literally smashed to pieces, the logs having apparently fallen in a mass upon him whilst loading them. He was a young man of industrious habits and was much respected.—Sent.

A Frenchman in Colchester had his leg so severely fractured by the fall of a tree, on Monday, as to render amputation necessary. The operation was very skillfully performed by Doct. HATCH, of this town, and we are gratified to learn that the patient is doing well.

ABOLITION.

Mr. Clay, on the 7th inst. delivered a speech in the Senate on the subject of abolition, which is spoken of as one of surpassing eloquence. The occasion which drew him out, was the presentation of a memorial from the District of Columbia, deprecating any legislation on the subject of slavery. This speech will soon be published, and we cannot but hope it may prove as satisfactory and conclusive to the whole nation, as it appears to have been to a portion of those who listened to it. Its character, however, may be inferred from the circumstance that Mr. Calhoun expressed entire concurrence with it. "The Senator's speech," said Mr. C. "will produce great effect. The work is done—'tis nobly done.'"

INVESTIGATION.—It is understood that the investigating committee closed its labors at New York last week, and returned to Washington. "Their report of course is not yet drawn up, but will be prepared in time to be submitted the latter end of this month. The short time allowed the committee to prosecute their investigations—the voluminous documents necessarily examined—the difficulties ever thrown in the way of those who seek to ferret out iniquity, and the endless labyrinth in which artful scoundrels have enveloped their frauds, afford but little prospect to the people of being made acquainted with any considerable portion of the details of the gigantic defalcations at the Custom House. Still we have too much confidence in the character and assiduity of the Committee, to permit us to suppose that their labors will prove altogether fruitless.—They could hardly have passed ten days at so prolific a sink of corruption, without obtaining some clue to the mysteries in which so much of the people's money has been absorbed by faithless servants. The result of their investigations will furnish us with no doubt essential service hereafter when time shall be afforded by another Congress to follow up the labors thus commenced."

CONGRESS.

The session is rapidly drawing to a close, about three weeks only remaining of the time before adjournment. That much has been accomplished cannot be said; but the way has been paved for accomplishing much at the next session. The report of the committee on the subject of the capital city of members; but will serve as a capital foundation for the reforms which the first session of the next Congress must introduce into the mode of not perhaps directly of taking care of the public money; but of taking care of those officers who have it in charge. On the subject of the various questions at issue between this country and England, a mass of information will probably be called out by Mr. Cass's resolutions of inquiry, which will serve as the basis of future action. It is really a pity that so many unimportant questions of boundary remain open; and the sooner they are determined and established, the easier will be the task. As the track in question became occupied, or looked to with a view to improvement, or as exploration develops rise up to impede the progress of treaty adjustment. The Maine disputed territory was hardly thought of, until Great Britain discovered it would be extremely convenient, if not absolutely necessary as a thoroughfare to her more inland possessions. So of Columbia or the Oregon Territory. Even Michigan, if not actually occupied, and by bad subjects for a monarchy too, might be claimed by our British friends—as a royal address lately got up in Sandwich U. C. the territory of the State of Michigan is spoken of as the rightful property of Great Britain.

The pre-emption law is settled for this session—knocked in the head by the House. The weight of the remaining business must be the appropriation bills, and the struggle between the necessities of government and the public works, and the need of retrenchment to the capacity of an impoverished treasury. It is not improbable that a new issue of Treasury notes may be spoken of, if not carried; the issue being left to the discretion of the department, and not to be made if the revenue accruing from importations should be found sufficient;—of which there is certainly now an indication in the full return freight of the packets and other vessels. Uncle Sam is only prosperous in pecuniary matters when his merchants are.

BURLINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

The semi-annual examination in this Institution was held on Monday and Tuesday last; and was concluded on Tuesday evening with a musical exhibition, by the pupils in that department, under the instruction Prof. Molt.

There have been about seventy young Ladies and Misses in attendance during the last term. They were examined on the principles, and upon parts of their studies for the term, taken at random, or designated by spectators present. We listened with a view of ascertaining the depth and accuracy of the pupils in what they had gone over. The classes all appeared exceedingly well. They addressed themselves to the business before them unembarrassed, and with a confidence in their knowledge of their studies, which showed that they had secured what they had attempted to learn. Knowledge, ideas and principles thus fully acquired and familiarized, will be abiding and useful. The recitations of the higher classes in French, Latin, Algebra and Geometry, furnished pleasing evidence of patient application and of mental growth and strength as the result of such application.

The performances on the Piano Forte and by the Vocal Class on Tuesday evening were surpassingly good, and proved not only correct and thorough training by the Teachers, but good progress by the pupils, on the sound and safe principles of that training. The attainment of great excellence in music depends on beginning right. The young Ladies have certainly begun well, and, on that beginning have made manifest improvement since the last examination. We only express the feeling of the crowded audience present, when we say that their performances were such as to do honor to themselves, to their Teachers, and to the Institution. The pieces were performed with remarkable precision and correctness as to time. The fingering of the pupils, (if we understand the matter) was excellent. They touched the keys with ease and exactness of time, and brought out notes and chords from the strings which we have seldom heard produced by so young performers.

In the pieces sung by the Vocal Class, accompanied by the Piano, we observed the same perfection as to time and the same excellence of execution generally. There was some indistinctness in pronouncing. For this, however, there was some apology in the crowded state of the room and heated air.—The last piece sang.

"When shall we all meet again, &c." was appropriate and solemn—filled with thoughts of thrilling interest to a band of youth who have just formed their first friendship with each other in a public school, but are about to part, perhaps, forever.

In short, the results of this examination were such, we are sure, as will commend the Institution afresh to the community; satisfy its patrons, and show that the Principal and her assistant Teachers 'deserve well of the Republic.' The whole Institution in all its departments of instruction, the Boarding House, the rules of discipline and parental oversight, are such as all judicious parents would desire, who wish to give their daughters a thorough and useful education.

CANADA.

The Montreal Transcript states that the district of Chateauguay which has heretofore furnished some millions of feet of squared timber for the market, and the principal supply of cord wood to the city of Montreal for fuel, will not this year supply one foot of the former nor one cord of the latter. Contractors cannot find hands in the district, the majority of the French males having either fled or been imprisoned, and the British and loyal population being under pay as military volunteers, or if not under pay, so full of military spirit that they cannot be prevailed upon to work. To add to the trouble in prospect for the future, the wheat ploughing of last fall was almost universally neglected, and the chance is that there will be very little wheat sown in the spring. Though more emphatically true of Chateauguay than of any other district, the same remarks apply in a greater or less degree to the whole of Lower Canada.

DURHAM'S PROJECT.

A letter from Quebec, published in the London Courier gives an outline of what Lord Durham intended to propose in Parliament, respecting the Canadas. Its principal features are:—To abolish the name of Canada, and divide the two provinces into four, with the names of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto—these, with the provinces of New Brunswick, &c., to bear the name of British North America—and to have a secretary and office for itself in London, and be governed by viceroy—each province to have its own Legislature, and the whole country to be divided into municipalities, the people thereof electing their own officers—the clergy reserves, Jesuit

estates, and all funds for education, to be thrown into one general fund, and distributed among the school districts—each province to send one or more members to the British Parliament—great arrangements to be made for internal improvement and steam navigation with England.

Mexico.—N. Orleans papers to the 26th Jan. bring dates from Matamoros to the 19th. The decree expelling the French was rigidly put in effect. The Federalists and government troops were fighting occasionally, success being generally in favor of the Federalists, Filisola, with one thousand men was shut up in Matamoros, by the revolutionary party, and a decisive battle was momentarily expected.

WAR ENDED.

Hostilities have terminated between France and Mexico. Through the intervention and mediation of Admiral Douglass commanding the British fleet on the Mexican coast, terms of accommodation have been mutually agreed on by the belligerents, and hostilities have ceased. The British Minister had obtained from the Mexican government the promise of 1-6th of the revenue of all the Mexican ports, to pay the interest with on the debt they owe to the subjects of Great Britain. The French government now claim that the Mexicans must pay the expense of the French fleet, as well as the original demand of \$600,000, and this they estimate at 7,000,000. This news was received by an arrival at Baltimore.

TEXAS.—Accounts from this Republic are to Jan. 19th. Ex President Houston was preparing to visit the U. States. The Senate had passed a bill for the establishment of a National [similar to the old U. S.] Bank; and another for a loan of \$1,000,000. About 1000 passengers per month arrive at Galveston, many of them planters from our Southern States, bringing with them their slaves. Provisions were scarce and high; flour \$35 per bbl.; corn \$4 per bushel; bacon 40 a 50 cts. per lb.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Another attempt at the election of a Representative to Congress from the 4th district in Massachusetts was held on Monday week. The whole number of votes thrown was 9,003, of which Mr. Parmenter, (V. B.) the present incumbent received 4,479, Mr. Brooks (whig) 3,794, and the ubiquitous candidate, Mr. Scattering 730. Mr. Parmenter came within 46 votes of an election.

LICENSE LAW.—The whole number of petitions for the repeal of the License Law, already presented to the Legislature, is 195—45 petitions for repeal, containing 13,277 signers.—97 memorials against repeal, 13,375 signers; 53 memorials of females, against repeal, 9,576 signers. Total number of signers, of both petitions and memorials, 36,226.

Against repeal, 22,951
For repeal, 13,277
A petition from the inhabitants of West Cambridge asks that if any action is had by the Legislature upon the law, that it may be referred to the people, to be voted upon by them in legal town meetings. They declare the deep interest they feel in the subject, and their belief that this is the only mode by which the voice of the people can be known on the subject. They express the conviction, that if it shall appear a majority of the people are in favor of the law, that it should be sustained; if there be a majority against it, that it should be modified or repealed.—Agis.

NEW YORK.

No election has yet been made of U. S. Senator. The majority in the Senate, however, have made a very modest proposition: that if the house will pledge itself to elect Samuel Bardsley (loco foco) they will nominate him on their part—otherwise present any election.

Mr. Tallmadge from the Judiciary Committee, has reported a bill to amend the act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. The object of the bill is to put citizens of other States coming to New York on the same footing with citizens of the State of New York in regard to imprisonment. The Judiciary Committee to whom had been referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Judiciary system, and the delays in Chancery and other courts made a long report, accompanied with resolutions providing for an amendment of the constitution relative to the Judiciary, and six acts, for the appointment of Vice Chancellors and assistant Vice Chancellors, regulating proceedings in courts of law and equity, suits of error, appeals, county courts, foreclosure of mortgages, &c.

MAINE.

BANGOR, Feb. 5, 1839.—The Sheriff of our county with a posse of 150 armed men, left this city this morning for the disputed territory, for the purpose of arresting plunderers or seizing their teams and supplies. From information given the Executive, it appears that a very large number of men, mostly British subjects, have been engaged during the winter, in cutting timber upon the Aroostook waters, within the disputed territory, and an immense quantity has already been cut. Upon receiving this information, the Governor communicated it by confidential message to the Legislature, who thereupon went into secret session to act upon it. The result of their deliberation has been an order to

the Sheriff of this county, within whose precinct the trespassers have been committed, forthwith to enlist a posse of armed soldiers, and to proceed to the scene of their operations and seize upon their teams and supplies. The precise nature of the order is not known, as the proceedings have not yet been made public. The above movement of the Sheriff has been made in compliance with this order. What will be the result of this move, is of course yet doubtful. It is, however, generally believed, that the trespassers will take advantage of the seasonable notice which they will have of the intended movement on the part of the authorities here, and that the Sheriff with his valiant army, will find naught but vacant camps to seize, and unresisting mill logs to fire at. The point of destination is about 225 miles from this city, and of course some five or six days will elapse before it is reached. Information has undoubtedly some time since reached the trespassers, as it is more than suspected that even the members of our Legislature are not all wholly free from the imputation of a participation in the plundering.

REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.

The following graphic description of the unostentatious republican simplicity of Mr. Van Buren, as compared with Mr. Clay's aristocratic notions, will be read with interest. The sketch is by Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, who is taking note of things at Washington.

After the prayer and anthem, the congregation rose and slowly departed. I went out with the crowd of young men, and lounged round the corners with the loungers, attaches, politicians, office seekers, sinners, and other loafers from parts unknown. In a short time, his Excellency made his appearance with a lady on his arm. Over his shoulders hung a very splendid blue Spanish cloak—and around his face the same mingled expression of conceit and nothingness which envelope ambition made great by accident. On his appearance, up drove a very splendid carriage, drawn by two beautiful blood horses, their heads and tails full of a great deal more of intellect, passion, feeling, and sublimity than their owner. It was a fine study for me, who am something of a painter, to mark the splendor and grace of the horses, and the calm, passionless, almost silly expression of their master. I have no doubt but it was two such animals that the Emperor Nero or Caligula—I forget which—elevated to the Senatorial dignity.

But, to return—the carriage of his Excellency was the most superb thing I have yet seen. It was of a dark olive hue, with ornaments elegantly disposed, shining as bright as burnished gold. When I was in Paris, I saw Louis Philippe frequently drive out to Neuilly, and back to the Tuilleries—when I was in London, I saw the Queen as frequently drive from Buckingham Palace round Hyde Park—when I was at Windsor, I have also seen the same royal personage driving from the Castle to the Chapel. I have seen all these, yet I must say, that the carriage and horses—the ordinary equipage of the chief democrat of this land of lococo equality, is far more elegant, superb, and splendid than either of the great and royal personages. The servant dashed up the steps, banged to the door—jumped up behind, and away rolled the head of the republican party, with an air and a style, that can equal and surpass that of any crowned head in Europe.

All the other carriages, and the greater part of the company, had left the scene before I recovered from the deep reverie into which I had been flung by the events of the morning. What a bubble is politics! what a bubble is democracy! what a bubble is man!—what a pitiful bubble is a politician! but, oh! what a beautiful bubble is woman! These were the thoughts that filled my mind. I saw some fair ones near me that I had a slight acquaintance with, but I avoided them—for I was not in the mood for gallantry—and when you are not in the mood, what a foolish but endearing thing an amiable and lively woman is! I was more disposed to weep—to weep bitterly at the folly of human nature—or laugh—yes, laugh loud at the maniac madness of mankind.

I wandered along the street perfectly at random, like an isolated soul drifting down the great tide of eternity. This, said I to myself, is then, a specimen of democracy—regular, out-and-out democracy—of that democracy of which we hear so much in the porter houses of New York, and the beer cellars of Philadelphia. If this is democracy—and that possesses nothing of a man the chief democrat, I wish, I pray I could have a glimpse of aristocracy—a single peep at one of these horrible aristocrats who have struck with horror this sensitive, unhappy country for the last ten years with the pains of the cholera itself.

Heaven seemed to hear my prayer, for I soon stumbled by accident upon the very object of which I was in search. I passed the Treasury buildings, returned down the Avenue, and again reached the Hotel. I went to the bar, and inquired for the New York mail. There was none.—As I turned round from the bar, I met a tall, plain looking man, past the meridian of life—with a somewhat large mouth—a slight turn-up in his nose—a calm, yet keen, piercing, brilliant eye—and one of those foreheads of each ample dimensions as indicate the breadth of the soul within. He went up to the bar, took a pinch of snuff, looked to one or two persons as he passed, and then quietly walked towards the door. Here he encountered an old gentleman, whom he accosted thus:—

"Any news today?"
"Nothing," replied the other, "that I have heard."
"Who is that person who has just gone out?" asked a young gentleman of me.
I looked at the querist.
"That person," said I, "is a very atrocious character—he is the greatest aristocrat of this country."
The young man looked at me incredulously.
"You may believe or not as you please," said I, "but it is nevertheless true.—That person is Henry Clay of Kentucky. He has just walked from church, and is now walking to his lodgings, as you or I would

do, without blue and gold carriage, blood horses, or livery servants. He is the most fearful and dangerous aristocrat that this country ever produced. He walks on his own legs, and goes to church as soon as the bell ceases ringing. Pray you avoid his example, if you are not also an aristocrat." The young man started.

"As for mine own poor self, I intend to be a democrat and a republican as fast as I can. I must get me a splendid carriage, covered with blue and burnished gold, and drawn by two blood horses, worth \$3000—and always go to church when service is half over. That's being a democrat."

With this I retired to my apartment—ate a bad dinner, badly served up—wrote this bad letter—and mean to drink a gentle glass of whiskey toddy, and then go to sleep away another night of the weary pilgrim age of human life.

"Oh! virtue!" said the younger Brutus, "what a phantom art thou!" "Oh! liberty!" said the beautiful Madame Roland, "what deeds have been done in thy name!" "Oh! honor," said Sir John Falstaff, "what more wind art thou!" "Oh! democracy!" said I, "what a greater bubble art thou than Roman virtue, French liberty, or English honor, all put together, made into one dose, and labelled on the back—this is Martin Van Buren—a pure democrat, of Kinderhook—stand out of the way of his splendid equipage and blood horses, and be d—d to ye."

NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Among the recommendations from the War and Engineer Departments of the National Government to Congress for appropriating for this part of the Northern Frontier, we perceive the following: For works at the outlet of Lake Champlain (near Rome's Point),—entire cost required for both sides of the Lake will not be less than \$200,000; of which sum it is recommended that \$50,000 be expended this year.

For permanent Barracks and other buildings at Plattsburgh—whole cost about \$20,000; of which sum it is recommended that \$20,000 be expended this year.

For a Military Road from Plattsburgh to Ogdensburg, to be repaired and covered with gravel—whole cost about \$300,000—of which sum it is recommended to expend \$60,000 this year.—Plattsburgh Republican.

A CAPTION TO MOTHERS.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the residence of the parents of the deceased, No. 15 Governor street, on the body of Sarah Leconte, aged three months, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Leconte. It appeared from the testimony, that Mrs. Leconte was in the habit of giving her infant paregoric; and on Wednesday evening sent her son, 12 years of age, to the store of Dr. E. M. Guinn for three cents worth of that medicine. The boy, however, asked for and obtained laudanum instead of paregoric, which he took home, and which the mother gave to her child, a spoonful at a time, till she had given all to him. In the course of an hour it was discovered that the child was dying, and emetics were administered as antidotes to the poison, but they proved unavailing, and the infant died. The deceased was a twin child; the other twin being a fine healthy boy; within a year previous to the birth of these twins, Mrs. L. gave birth to another brace.—N. Y. Sun.

Strange Notice.—The New Orleans Sun says: "The Grille is on exhibition at the Methodist Church, Poydras street. There will be no service there during the exhibition."

Bates was executed at Bennington on the 6th inst.

MARRIED.

At Winslow City, on the 7th inst., by Elder Peet, Mr. Harmon Bryant, to Miss Lucetta Noyes. On Sabbath evening, 10th inst., in the Methodist Chapel, by Rev. J. Congley, Mr. Clark Prentiss of Shelburn, to Miss Ellen Vaughan of this town.

DIED.

In this town on Sunday evening last, Mr. VAN RENSSLAER COOK, aged 40 years, a respected member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a worthy citizen.

BURLINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next Quarter of the Burlington Female Seminary will commence February 23th. It is particularly requested that those who intend to enter school for the quarter, should be present to be classed the first day.

Burlington, Feb. 12, 1839.

Burlington Female Seminary. The members of the Corporation of the Burlington Female Seminary are hereby notified, to meet at the dwelling house of D. A. Braman in said Burlington, on Monday, the 18th day of February inst., at 6 o'clock in the evening, to elect Trustees and other officers of said corporation for the ensuing year.

Wm. A. GRISWOLD, Clerk.

Burlington, Oct. 13, 1838.

"Spring time of the year is coming." WAIT & TABOR will sell the balance of their stock of Goods purchased for the Winter trade, at very low prices.

Oct. 15.

NOTICE.

ALL who are indebted to the undersigned whose demands have become due, are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made to save cost, and we may add that prompt payment is expected upon all demands becoming due to us the present winter.

Feb. 14.

T. F. & W. L. SRAOQA.

To Printers.

A Journeyman who is a good workman and willing to devote his time for the interest of his employer, good habits, &c. may hear of a permanent situation by applying to

C. GOODRICH.

Burlington, Feb. 15, 1839.

READ THIS!!

THE Subscriber has demands in his hands that became due on the 1st of January last, that he would be glad to dispose of without cost. If they are not settled by the 1st of March next, will be left with an Attorney for collection. All kinds of Grain received in payment if delivered before that time.

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E. C. LOOMIS.

AMERICAN CORN PLASTER.—A sure cure for those little torments on the feet and toes. This article is not weeks in curing, but it cures in a few days the worst of Corns if the directions are followed. Who will keep corns on their toes now? For sale for the proprietor by the dozen or single box at the Variety Shop. PANGBORN & BRINMARD.

Silks, Fancy and Staple Goods, an unequalled and Cheap supply for the Season, also Broad Cloths at

Feb. 14, 1839.

HOWARDS.